

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1845.

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號八月十一年十八百八千英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880.

日五月九年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Banks.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE BOSNY, 19, Rue Monseur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 163, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. H. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Maaco, Messrs A. A. de MELLO & Co., Swatow. CAMPBELL & Co., AMEY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HEDDE & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Kelly & Walsh, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,00,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KERWICK. Deputy Chairman—A. M. LEVY, Esq.

ADOLPH ANDER, Esq. H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BELLIUS, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. H. L. DALMIPLE, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER, Shanghai, Ewen CAMERON, Esq.

London PANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Specifications, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East

Hongkong, August 16, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 16th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Béroule, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, CALCOU, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTER, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits or Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1870.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS- TRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000. Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE- POSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent.

WILLIAM FORREST,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE- POSTS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per annum.

" 6 " 4 1/2 " "

" 12 " 5 1/2 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. ERNST EDWIG RUTTER has been authorized to sign our Firm for Procurement.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1880. no18

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS GIBR WILLIAMSON has been authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong from this Date.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1880. no1

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. JOHN PATRICK LALOR to sign the name of our Firm.

MARGESSON & Co.

Macao, 5th October, 1880. no18

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents of the ELLIOTT'S METAL COMPANY, Birmingham, for Hongkong and China.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1880. de13

NOTICE.

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MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, October 28, 1880.

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MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, October 28, 188

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED Ex-
AMERICAN MAIL."

Prime Eastern CHEESE.
Young America CHEESE.
Pine Apple CHEESE.
California BUTTER.
HOPS and MALT.
Lamb's TONGUES.

Soused Pig's FEET.
Split PEAS.
Assorted JAMS.
Assorted VEGETABLES.
Assorted MEATS.
Assorted SOUPS.

CODFISH.
Pig's Head CHEESE.
Devilled HAM.
CAVIARE.
California Golden SYRUP.
GIDER.

Whitaker's HAMS.
Breakfast BACON.
COMB HONEY in Frame and
Bottle.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Pickled PIG PORK.
Boneless CODFISH.
Salmon BLIFLES.
MACKEREL.

Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
Borden's Condensed MILK (very fresh).
California BISCUITS in Cask and Tin.
Ginger CAKES.

Milk BISCUITS.
Soda BISCUITS.
Wafer BISCUITS.
Alphabet BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Buckwheat FLOUR.
GORMEAL.
RYE MEAL.
HOMINY, Small and Large.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.

SHELLBACK NUTS.
PECAN NUTS.
WALNUTS.
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS.
PEA NUTS.

Canned Table Fruits.

Bartlett PEARS.
PEACHES.
GREENGAGES.
APRICOTS.
QUINCES.
etc., &c.

Tart FRUITS.
Smoked BEEF.

Smoked OX-TONGUES.

Compressed OX-TONGUES.

MINCE MEAT.

Compressed Corned BEEF.

Assorted JELLIES in Glass Jars.

Mixed PICKLES.

Assorted PICKLES.

Corned BEEF.

Queen's OLIVES.

Clam CHOWDER.

Sausage MEAT.

California SARDINES.

PORK and BEANS.

Yeast POWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

PORK in 20lb. Barrels.

BEEF in 20lb. Barrels.

Fruit BUTTER.

Curry SAUCE.

Apple SIUO.

Butter BEANS.

Brown BEANS.

We have the following FOR SALE, in
Large or Small Quantities in Bulk, &c.

Fine Valencia RAISINS.

Fine Paris CURRANTS.

Smyrna FIGS.

Good Breakfast TEA in 25 Cents per lb.

Fine MIXTURE in 6 & 10 Catty Boxes.

CHOCO & BLACKWELL'S
HOUSEHOLD STORES

JOHN MOH & Sons'
CELEBRATED PRESERVES

We beg to direct special attention to our
well selected Stock of

Wines, Spirits, &c.

Heldrich & Co.'s MONOPOLY, Pils & Ale.

MUMM's (Jules) CHAMPAGNE, Pils & Ale.

CHARLES HEIDSECK's WHITE SEAL.

Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LA LAROSE (GOUZIER & ALLET),

Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, Pints and Quarts.

REBS GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.

BREAKFAST CLARET, Pints and Quarts.

OLD INVALID CLARET.

ST. JULIEN, &c., &c.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.

Chambord, Chablis (white), Liebfraumilch,

Hochheimer, Niersteiner, Steinberger

Cabinet, Hudeberger Berg, Konig-

rin Victoria Berg, Chateau

Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut

Sauterne, Marais, Sac-

cone's Pale Dry White Seal

Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado

Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Company's

Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.

1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La

Grande Marque Brandy, Cutler Palmer

& Co.'s Brandy, Remy Martin & Co.'s

Brandy, 1 to 4 stars;

Fine Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recom-

mended, Kinman's L.L. Irish Whisky,

Jamison's Irish Whisky, Royal

Glenlivet Whisky;

AVI Gin, Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom

Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green

and Yellow, Maraschino de Zar,

Cognac, Pils. & Quats; Ango-

stura, Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS's ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAW-

YNE, Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J.

Burke, Pints and Quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in Quarts.

DAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

Gallon.

Fine ALE, bottled by MACE, F. & Co.

ALE and PORTER, in Bulk, (Hogheads

and Kilderkins).

SHIP'S STORES and SAIL-MAKING.

Hongkong, October 6, 1880.

Mails.



Insurances.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Position of the Company at the close of the
last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.00

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$300,000.00

RESERVE FUND.....\$425,000.00

BALANCE UNDIVIDED.....\$875,000.00

DIVIDEND PAID UP TO SIXTY PER

HUNDRED.....20% per annum.

DIVIDEND PAID TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS

OF 10% SINCE 1875% on the amount of their Contributions.

THE Company grants Policies on MARINE

Risks to all parts of the World, payable

at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are PAYABLE

TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSINESS WHETHER THEY ARE SHARE-

HOLDERS OR NOT.

B. GOLDSMITH,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 13, 1880.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,

Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at

the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to issue

POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS at

Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 26, 1880.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above

Company, are prepared to grant In-

surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$120,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$163,268

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 8 1/2%.....\$1,913,268

APRIL, 1880.....\$1,913,268

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

W. M. BOYD, Esq., W. M. METRINE, Esq.

J. H. PINCKEY, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.

Hqrs.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

MEMS & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:

MESSRS BARING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all

parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits

of the Underwriting Business are annu-

ally distributed among all Contributors

of Business in proportion to the Premium

paid by them.

<p

Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs MacEwen, Frickel & Co., Messrs Falconer & Co., Mr. John Noble, and at the Victoria Dispensary, (Mr. W. Crickabank).

To-day, for the third time, the Registrar stood on the dignity of his office, and refused, as a matter of principle, to take cases in Chambers in probate etc., at the call of the Judge requesting that course. As a matter of courtesy he waited on Mr. Snowden and suggested that some order should be framed and approved by the Executive (or Legislative) Council, distinguishing business which may be taken in Chambers from that which is to be heard in open Court. Such an order would have the effect of law, and he would be bound to obey it. Until such an order was made he would insist that the Judges had no right to take such cases in Chambers and would act accordingly. We believe there is some probability of this course being adopted, and, thus, by a side-wind, one of the questions in this great and disgraceful scandal may be settled for good and all. When the question does come up for settlement we shall not be slow to say our say upon the matter. The greater the publicity afforded to all proceedings of the Supreme or of any other Court the greater the public confidence in the purity and impartiality of the administration of Justice.

Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co. have to-day received a telegram, informing them that the steamer *Breconshire* has run into the steamer *Braemar Castle*, while the latter vessel was lying at anchor in Penang harbour, and that the *Castle* steamer has sunk in ten fathoms of water. The *Braemar Castle* had been in Penang for four days previous to this accident, certain repairs being executed connected with a broken piston. Both vessels were on their way from London to Singapore and Hongkong, &c., with general cargo. The *Braemar Castle* (Captain Thompson) left London on the 9th ultimo; according to the latest papers to hand the *Breconshire* (Captain Sturrock) was loading at London for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Yokohama, and Blego. The local insurance companies and the North-China may suffer considerably, as much as £25,000 being the estimated loss between four of them; but the expectations are bright, from the news that is to hand so far, that much may yet be done to lessen the loss. The catastrophe which the *Braemar Castle* has suffered may give rise to certain interesting and important questions as to "average," but all sumises are liable to be wide of the mark until the real facts as to the collision come forward.

SPEAKING of the typhoon encountered by the *Diamonds*, *Jorge Juan*, and the *Elcano*, on their voyage from China to Manila, between the 13th and the 16th instant, the Consul of Manila says that "when the telegram was received at Hongkong announcing that a typhoon was raging to the North of Luzon, most beautiful weather was being enjoyed at the time there, and the gales were high, with no indication of lower tendency. Consequently they had doubts as to the possibility of the bad weather approaching those coasts, and the Captain of the Port had permitted the vessel to leave the port without warning them of what might happen. If Manila is to give the word of warning to Hongkong, it is desirable that more credit be given to the observations forwarded to them, and that at the moment of receiving the news, ship-captains should at once be informed of it, and that its publicity should not be retarded until the weather is declared stormy there. It is to be regretted that, after the efforts for establishing so useful a service, its efficacy should be lost, for want of confidence or for neglect, or for want of means of communicating the news to those who ought primarily to be put in possession of the same."

An encounter of a serious nature took place last Tuesday morning between a crew from the Revenue cutter *Chien Jui*, and a large body of smugglers off the Island of Mong Chow, distant about five miles from Macao. Capt. Walker of the *Chien Jui*, had received information that a number of opium smugglers' boats had taken refuge among the neighbouring islands, and despatched a steam-launch manned by a crew, consisting of two European officers and five Chinese to break up or capture the gang. When about 5 miles from Macao and off the Island of Mong Chow, the launch suddenly ran into the midst of a fleet of five boats, well armed and manned by about 20 men each. Action was immediately commenced, and the fight though not of long duration was fast and furious. The smugglers were at last forced to find shelter amongst the rocks, and in shallows where the launch was unable to follow them. In addition to firearms, stink-pots and bags of powder ignited by crackers were used by the smugglers. One of the Chinese crew of the launch was killed by a shot, and both the Europeans and one Chinaman wounded; of the former one receiving a shot in the arm, and the Chinaman a similar wound in the head. Those two were sent to the Hospital on their return to Macao, while the other European, H. J. Fauch, who was in charge of the launch, came on to Hongkong with her, and is now lying in the Government Civil Hospital here, having been severely burnt by the explosion of a bag of gun-

powder which severely scorched his face and the whole of the upper part of his body. The smugglers are computed to have lost over fifteen killed, in addition to a great many wounded.

The *Indian Daily News* expresses itself rather warmly with regard to the deliverance of the *Constable* and the whole conduct of the case in the matter of the *Jeddah*. We take our extract from the *Singapore Times* which quoted our leading article on the subject of the 28th September. Our *Contemporary* above named says:—

Can anything be more unsatisfactory than the result of the trial of the captain of the *Jeddah*? There could be only one opinion of his conduct, and that he had acted in a most flagrant and cruel manner. All told, he had about one thousand souls on board his ship; yet, on the first symptoms of danger, he deserted her, and left those thousand souls to their fate. That the danger was not very great may be inferred from the result of the ship.

There being no other business, the meeting closed.

Police Intelligence. (Before the Hon. M. S. Tommochy.)

Thursday, Oct. 28.

ASSAULT.

Frank Clark, 27, an American seaman, was charged with being drunk and assaulting Cheung Akin on the 27th inst., and also with striking the Constable when he was arrested, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three days with hard labour for assaulting the complainant, and to be imprisoned for a further term of seven days with hard labour for assaulting the Constable.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

John Hogan, 35, gunner, R.A., was fined \$2, in default to be imprisoned with hard labour for four days, for disorderly behaviour on the 27th inst., having been drunk in the streets and assaulting the

Constable when he was being arrested.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Ho Ahu, 27, cook, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, as a rogue and vagabond, for gambling in the public street on the 28th inst.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Ho Afuk, 27, a watchman in the Fire Brigade, was fined \$2, in default, to be imprisoned for seven days, during which time his pay to cease, for absenting himself from his post without notice, and leaving the permanent unposted on the 26th inst.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

To Akwo, 31, was condemned to be fined \$2, in default to be imprisoned with hard labour for gambling in the canteen of a iron-bridge is assumed an irresponsible individual—the second engineer, and to his credit, it is recorded, he stuck to the ship until she reached port. Had he left, and no officer been on board, there can be no doubt that a scene of riot and bloodshed would have been enacted, for which the captain would have been morally, and should have been held legally, responsible. That this scene did not take place must not be credited to him, as he did all that he could in his power to lead up to it, deliberately deserting his ship as he did, we consider him as much guilty as if he had, with equal dole and intention turned his back on it; and what has been his punishment? His certificate is suspended for three years. He is, of course, at liberty to engage in any other occupation, rendering necessary a similar display of mental qualities, as long as he does not display these qualities while acting as master or chief officer. We do not know what the law or the court of enquiry is to be taken, but, in either case, we will be sure to find a willing court will be found, with power to look into this trial, and with the power to make out to such an offence the punishment to fit the merits.

FALSE TENTIMONY.

Chun Aun, 35, shop cook, was charged with wilfully giving a false report of the death of a child, on the 27th inst. Defendant went to the Registrar General's Office on the 27th inst., and the registrar registered the death of a child, of whom he said he was the father, and gave his name as Te Ayan. The child he said was two months old, and had died that morning; he had not registered its birth, as he had brought it into the Colony from the country.

Later in the day a man who called himself Mak Ayan came to the office and wished to register the death of a child, and from what this man said the clerk in the Registrar Office gave him certain directions which led to the prisoner coming back to the office with Mak Ayan, when Aun was accused of having made a false report as to the death of the child.

The defendant said that the aunt of the witness Mak Ayan told him to go to the next sessions of the Supreme Court.

(Before the Hon. Ng Choy.)

LAWCOURT.

Chun Achung, 28, who was charged with unlawful possession of three pairs of cotton russas, a jacket and a knife, was convicted of stealing, the owner having been found, and the property identified with hard labour.

A previous conviction was admitted by the prisoner.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

The ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Office, was held at the office of the general agents (Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.) No. 7, Queen's Road, this afternoon, when the advice left of a whole district having disappeared, of mountains having collapsed into rough plains, of a village having sunk out of sight, and of volcanoes that had long been extinct breaking once more into full eruption. In the Philippine Islands, at least, Professor Ramsey would without difficulty be able to persuade his fellow men to accept his doctrine that the powers of nature under the earth's crust, are as strong and active now as they have ever been. The gaping rents across the main thoroughfares of Manila speak on that point with an eloquence and emphasis to which the most accomplished and rhetorical of orators need not hope to attain.

The report and accounts having been circulated and published, were taken as read.

The Chairman said he had the pleasure of placing before them the result of the Office business for 1879, and an estimate of the operations of the Office for 1880. The net profits of 1879, although satisfactory, had not amounted to the hand sum some shown in the two previous years. The receipts were somewhat smaller and the losses larger. He was glad to say, as regards 1880, the year which they were in, the contrary was the case and that they had increased receipts and smaller losses and that the prospects at present were that they would have a very favourable result to show for the next year. There was now the loss at Penang of the *Braemar Castle*, by which they lost \$4,500, but she was sunk in harbour they might reasonably look for a handsome salvage. The Chairman concluded by proposing that the report and accounts as published be passed.

Ho P. Ryrie seconded the motion, which was unanimously passed.

Mr Dalrymple proposed and Mr Ryrie seconded a motion to the effect that a second and final dividend of \$30.24 per share, an' a second and final return of 3 per cent. on contributions, be paid out of the profits of the Office 1879.

Mr MacEwen proposed and Mr Jackson seconded a motion that the existing Consulting Committee, consisting of Messrs Ryrie, Lowcock, Dalrymple, Sasse, and Manger, be re-elected.

Mr Ryrie proposed and Mr Ruttanjee second a resolution that Mr A. P. MacEwen and Mr John Robinson be elected auditors, which was carried.

The Chairman said this closed the business of the meeting and that the Dividend warrants would be issued to-morrow.

Mr Jackson congratulated the shareholders on the favourable position of the Office, and remarked that it was a great pleasure to them to hear that the Office in these hard terms was doing so well. He hoped the same prosperous reports would be laid before many future meetings. The shareholders were very much indebted to the General Agents for the very satisfactory position the Office held and to the gentleman who managed the business, for the services rendered.

Practically, India is the one country in

the civilised world that has no public debt. Her assets in cash, and in great reproductive public works, represent £200,000,000 sterling; while, if we take the national estates into the account, her balance sheet shows assets of £700,000,000 sterling against liabilities of but £225,000,000, without taking into account the enormous sums of money that have been sunk in the public buildings, civil and military, of the Empire, upon its fortifications, garrisons, and armaments, its vast military stores, and transport fleet; all obtained and paid for, not by incurring debt, but out of the current revenues of the country. And instead of all this being presented to Parliament to the financial world in a shape so clear that a child might grasp it, we persist for twenty years on end in presenting the accounts in a shape that makes it impossible for any one but a close student to understand them at all, and that suggests steadily from one year to another that the country is heavily burdened with debt. We owe it to the people to put the accounts in a shape that makes them easy to understand.

The Chairman, on behalf of the

General Agents, thanked Mr Jackson for the kind and appreciative obser-

vations he had made, and for the genorous way in which the meet-

ing had received them. It had been a

source of pride to the General Agents

in the past to see this Society so suc-

cessful, and for the future he could say that no exertion would be spared by the Ge-

neral Agents or by the gentleman

on his left, who had particular charge

of the business of the Society, to main-

tain it in that proud position it now occu-

pied. With the support of the share-

holders—every concern of the kind must

have the support of the shareholders to

be successful—he was sure there was a

prosperous future in store for the Society.

There being no other business, the meeting closed.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP "JAMES BAILY."

We have received from Captain J. W. Manz, who, together with his second mate, steered and eight of the crew, arrived in Hongkong per S. S. *Cassandra*, the following account of the wreck of the ship *James Baily* on the island of Hainan on the 17th inst., and resulting, we regret to say, in the loss of one life.

The American ship *James Baily*,

J. W. Manz, master, left Hongkong Oct. 14th at 9 a.m., the tug leaving the ship off the "Nine Pins," wind N.E., a fine breeze blowing. At 4 p.m. barometer 29.50, wind N.E., and freshening, forcing top-gallant sails. At 6 p.m. barometer 29.80, Lemo Island wind N.W. by N. 20° miles blowing hard, under lower top-sails. At 8 p.m. barometer 29.70, Furl'd lower fore and main top-sails. At midnight wind N.E., furl'd weather side main top-sails. Oct. 15th, 5 a.m., barometer 29.50, furl'd fore and main top-sail. At noon barometer 29.10, a fine breeze blowing furiously from East; wind reduced to 20 miles per hour; barometer 29.80, wind S.E., were down on starboard tack. At 3 p.m. 17th, main stays and starboard stays carried away, yards all adrift; went by larboard at 4 p.m. and, we suppose, a vessel with nothing but fore-stays, apparetly in ballast.

During the next twenty-four hours the wind went round and compass four times. At 3 p.m. 17th, main stays and starboard stays carried away, yards all adrift; went by larboard at 4 p.m. and, we suppose, a vessel with nothing but fore-stays, apparetly in ballast.

The wind went round and compass four times. At 3 p.m. 17th, main stays and starboard stays carried away, yards all adrift; went by larboard at 4 p.m. and, we suppose, a vessel with nothing but fore-stays, apparetly in ballast.

At 6 p.m. the ship struck on what was

supposed to be Hainan Island, and both

anchors were let go to keep from going

over into deep water, wind still blowing

furiously. After striking, found seven

feet of water in the hold. At 10 p.m. the weather moderated, tide land was open to a fair wind from the south with

the wind from the south with

THE CHINA MAIL.

4

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Maniera and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Formosa, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head-references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advancement of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies shall subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advertiser (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great desire of attention that has been manifested of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of historical studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now substantially cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-stationmaster of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it is carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Sechs Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Sajon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office,

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-

SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Pens, &c.,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

Hongkong Rates of Postage

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a *SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY*, applications for enrolment in which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens. City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free. Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest. The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf. General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw. Lancetano Club and Library, Shelley St., Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens. St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground. Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street. St. Peter's Seminary Church, West Point. St. Joseph's (H.C.) Church, Gardner Road, near Kennedy Road. Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East. Sailors' Home, West Point. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road. Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bathhouse and Beach Ground, across the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall. The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Dealer, Hosiery, Tailor, &c.—T. N. D'Arcy, 43 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chromometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Bond Central.

American and English Stores; Books, and specially selected Cigars.—M. A. EWEN, FRIECKE & Co.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—M. MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Bimaculators, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pen-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sporting Implements of all descriptions.—W.M. SCHMIDT & Co., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Avenue.

Chair and Boat Hire.

CHINESE LANGUAGE OF FRIENDS FOR CHINIAN,
Chair Bearers, and Bairs,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG

CHINESE ORDINARY PARLOR BOATS.
Half hour, 10 cts. | Hour, 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts. | Six hours, 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

1. VICTORIA PARK
Single Trip

From Victoria Park to
Three Cooles, \$1.00
Two Cooles, 0.70

Return (direct or by Puk for 10 cts.)

Four Cooles, \$1.00
Three Cooles, 0.85
Two Cooles, 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coole will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Puk) \$0.75 each Coole.
(12 hours) 1 Gip, \$0.50 each Coole.

2. VICTORIA PARK
Single Trip

Four Cooles, \$0.00
Three Cooles, 0.60
Two Cooles, 0.40

Return (direct or by Puk for 10 cts.)

Four Cooles, \$1.00
Three Cooles, 0.85
Two Cooles, 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coole will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Puk) \$0.75 each Coole.
(12 hours) 1 Gip, \$0.50 each Coole.

3. BOAT AND COOLES HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
piculs, per Day, \$3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
piculs, per Load, 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
piculs, per Day, 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 600
piculs, per Day, 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
piculs, per Load, 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
piculs, per Day, 0.60

Sampans, or Pullaway Boats, per Day, \$1.00

One Hour, 0.20
Half an Hour, 0.10

After 6 p.m., 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agree-
ments.

4. FREIGHT COOLIES.

Scales of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, \$0.00
Three Hours, 12
One Hour, 6
Half Hour, 3

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private
agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pek-
ing, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:—Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandages, &c., &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, &c., Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying a delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probable about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or not registered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, in a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:

Books and Papers— to British Offices 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom—

Letters, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on registered corre-
spondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered corre-
spondence, but henceforth it will be pre-
pared to make good the contents of such corre-
spondence that while passing through the
Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain
cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the
conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed
in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the
Postmaster General of Hongkong im-
mediately the loss was discovered, the
envelope being invariably forwarded with
such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is liable
for the loss occurred whilst the corre-
spondence was in the custody of the British
Postal administration in China, that it was
not caused by any fault on the part of the
sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck,
not by the dishonesty or negligence of any
person not in the employment of the
Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for more
damage to fragile articles such as portraits,
watches, handsomely bound books, &c.,
which reach their destination, although in
a broken or deteriorated condition.

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